

Whereas, Jack Johnson died in an automobile accident in 1946; and

Whereas, in 1954 Jack Johnson was inducted into the Boxing Hall of Fame: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the Sense of the Senate that—

(1) Jack Johnson paved the way for African American athletes to participate and succeed in racially-integrated professional sports in the United States;

(2) Jack Johnson was wronged by a racially-motivated conviction prompted by his success in the boxing ring and his relationship with white women;

(3) his criminal conviction unjustly ruined his career and destroyed his reputation; and

(4) the President of the United States should grant a pardon to Jack Johnson posthumously to expunge from the annals of American criminal justice a racially-motivated abuse of the Federal government's prosecutorial authority and in recognition of Mr. Johnson's athletic and cultural contributions to society.

Mr. MCCAIN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the Senate or other business before the Senate, all time be counted as postcloture time on S. 2845; provided further that at 11:30 a.m. on Wednesday, the Senate begin a series of rollcall votes on the pending amendments in the order offered.

I further ask unanimous consent that there be 2 minutes equally divided prior to each vote, with no second-degree amendments in order to the amendments prior to the votes.

I further ask unanimous consent that the voting sequence end at amendment No. 3916.

I further ask unanimous consent that it be in order for the managers, with the concurrence of the two leaders, to send a managers' amendment to the desk prior to passage.

I further ask unanimous consent that following the conclusion of those votes and the expiration of any remaining time under rule XXII, the Senate vote on any qualified amendment to be followed by third reading and a vote on passage of the bill, as amended, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following passage of S. 2845, the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 770, S. Res. 445.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a

period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I wish to file the following amendment and give notice to the Senate that pursuant to rule 5, section 1 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, notice is hereby given of the motion to suspend, modify or amend rule 25 for the purpose of implementing the 9/11 Commissions recommendations related to congressional reorganization.

Mr. President, the world changed on September 11, 2001, and those changes have reached far and wide. Today, we in Congress must change the way we perform our critical role of intelligence and homeland security oversight.

Today, the Senate majority leader, the Senate minority leader, Senator HARRY REID, and myself will file an amendment to a Senate Resolution that takes significant strides toward strengthening our oversight of intelligence and homeland security.

We urge Members to join this discourse and offer those changes and improvements that will enhance the domestic security of the United States. We not only expect a vigorous debate but we hope for such a discourse and urge Members to help improve this initial product.

MONGOLIA AND BURMA

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, as elected representatives, we often get correspondence from people—from our respective States and elsewhere—expressing views and opinions on a whole range of issues.

Occasionally, a letter comes in that deserves to be shared with the entire Senate. I recently received such a letter from Mongolian Prime Minister Elbegdorj Tsakhia, who took power after democratic elections in that country earlier this year.

While some may not pay much attention to Mongolia—it is literally half a world away—it deserves America's thanks and praise. That country serves to remind us that the fundamental pillars upon which our democracy is constructed—individual rights, freedom of the press and religious tolerance—are not Western ideals but universal rights. As Prime Minister Elbegdorj points out, Mongolia enjoys a tradition of democracy and recognizes that it shares a responsibility to support freedom beyond its borders.

Today I want to personally thank Prime Minister Elbegdorj and the people of Mongolia for their country's contributions to the War on Terrorism in Iraq and for their steadfast support of democracy in Asia—and in Burma, in particular. Brave Mongolian soldiers serving in Iraq, and those who champion the cause of democracy closer to home, are a tribute to their country.

While I will include the text of the Prime Minister's letter in the RECORD following my remarks, I want to read one line that rings true:

Having lived under, and fought against, the tyranny of Communism I can assure you of one thing: that no dictatorship, no military regime, no authoritarian government can stand against the collective will of a people determined to be free.

Amen, Mr. Prime Minister.

I encourage you to do all you can to further strengthen democracy in your own country, and to continue to aggressively support Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the people of Burma in their struggle for freedom.

I ask unanimous consent to print the letter in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRIME MINISTER OF MONGOLIA,
September 16, 2004.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR MCCONNELL: On August 20, 2004 I was sworn in as Mongolia's new Prime Minister. This election has seen another peaceful transfer of political power in my country. It represents Mongolians' continuing commitment to democracy and human rights.

I have lived in the U.S. for the past several years and during that time I earned degrees at the University of Colorado and Harvard. I also served as a consultant to Radio Free Asia in Washington, D.C. During my time in the U.S., I followed your actions on promoting democracy and human rights in Asia—in particular, Burma. I, like you, believe that Aung San Suu Kyi and her National League for Democracy is the legitimate representative of the Burmese people. The military junta that is ruling Burma can only maintain their power through barbaric acts of terror to instill fear in the people.

Mongolia faces many serious economic and social challenges. After our July elections, our parliament, like your Senate, is a divided chamber. The Mongolian people have made their electoral choices and now it is up to my government to make it work. I believe the true test of any democracy is not just the institutionalization of a process and policies that protect individual liberties, freedom of speech, and religious tolerance at home. It is how those values are shared abroad. There can be no excuse made for Burma's military junta. The Burmese people had an election and chose to embrace freedom and democracy. I believe each country that shares our values must take steps to help achieve the results of the 1990 elections. I look forward to engaging in this effort.

Despite the distance that separates our countries, our shared values bring us close together. As you read this letter, U.S. and Mongolian soldiers stand shoulder-to-shoulder helping to build peace and stability in a new Iraq.

Thank you for your work to support democracy in Burma and throughout Asia. Having lived under, and fought against, the tyranny of Communism I can assure you of one thing: that no dictatorship, no military regime, no authoritarian government can stand against the collective will of a people determined to be free.

Sincerely,

ELBEGDORJ TSAKHIA.